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PUBLIC DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION PATENT APPLICATION

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A SCENTED-SOAP, SKIN-PROTECTIVE PAPER NAPKIN FOR HAND
WASHING

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Claims

1. A scented-soap, skin-protective paper napkin for hand washing, said paper napkin being one with a special paper of bonded fabric selected as the base substance, the surface of the bonded fabric being dipped or sprayed with cg898 processing liquid for treatments of chemical dipping and drying through heating, the major technical characteristics of which lie in:

(1) the cg898 processing liquid mentioned above consists of chemical materials such as sodium dodecyl sulfate, sodium alkylarylsulfonate, sodium lauryl sulfate, vitamin B₁, glycerin, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, sodium stearate, lanolin, cholestanol, perfume, and purified water; the formulation proportion for all its raw materials is (%): 27% sodium dodecyl sulfate, 8% sodium alkylarylsulfonate, 5% sodium lauryl sulfate, 1% lanolin, 4% glycerin, 1% sodium carboxymethylcellulose, 0.5% sodium stearate, 1% vitamin B₁, 1% cholestanol, 50% purified water, and an appropriate amount of essential oil; the process of formulating the liquid medicine is such that first the purified water is put into the container and heated to 50-70°, and then sodium dodecyl sulfate, sodium alkylarylsulfonate, sodium lauryl sulfate, vitamin B [sic] are added to the water in proportion of the formulation and stirred evenly until complete dissolution; then glycerin, lanolin, sodium stearate, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, cholestanol, and perfume are added to the container and stirred continuously so that they are completely dissolved until the processing liquid becomes ropy [sic], and then stirring is stopped; sufficient time for reaction is provided, and a crude processing liquid is prepared; the crude processing liquid is added in a 1:6 ratio to the purified water

at 50° for dilution, and the processing liquid of the quality required is obtained;

(2) methods of treatment of the bonded fabric with said processing liquid comprise: 1) a spraying method: the liquid medicine is loaded into a sprayer with a nozzle, for spraying treatment of a moving bonded fabric, and the dosage of the liquid medicine is 3 times the weight of the bonded fabric itself; 2) a soaking method: the bonded fabric is cut into pieces of the areas and shapes needed, which are laid flat on the maceration net, which is then placed into a maceration tank with added the processing liquid, until it absorbs the liquid medicine sufficiently to saturation; the dipping time is 20-40 min, and then the maceration net is removed from the tank, and the excess liquid medicine is pressed out with pressure, the dosage of the liquid medicine being 2.5 times the weight of the bonded fabric itself; 3) a dipping method, according to which the bonded fabric is made into the size of a standard paper table napkin (27 cm x 27 cm), and is folded crosswise, the crude processing liquid is added to water for dilution in a 1:3 ratio to prepare it into the liquid medicine of high concentration, it is transferred into the chemical dipping processor, at the dosage of 150 g of the liquid medicine per 100 g of bonded fabric, and during dipping, the four sides of the bonded fabric are dipped in sequence until all the liquid medicine in the processor is drawn up, normally 100 pieces per time.

(3) the bonded fabric, after being sprayed, dipped, or soaked with the liquid medicine, is dried by heating in a shelf heating drier, the drier is equipped with a heat circulating device inside, the paper napkins are placed upright on the stack, the temperature inside the drier is 60-80°, and the time for

drying is 2-3 h, or a drying cylinder may also be used for drying by means of circulating heating, the temperature of the drying cylinder being around 80°, and, after drying is over, it is arranged and packed and a product of the required quality is prepared.

2. A liquid medicine as described in Claim 1, characterized by the selection, proportioning, and production process of formulating of the raw materials for the liquid medicine.

3. The methods of spraying, soaking, and dipping of the bonded fabric with the liquid medicine as described in Claim 1, characterized by the method of treatment of the bonded fabric with the liquid medicine, spraying, soaking, or dipping, and the dosage of the liquid medicine, the dosage of the liquid medicine for spraying being 3 times the weight of the bonded fabric itself, the dosage of the liquid medicine for soaking being 2.5 times the weight of the bonded fabric itself, and the dosage of the liquid medicine for dipping being approximately 150 g of liquid medicine for 100 g of bonded fabric.

4. The methods of the treatment of drying through heating of the bonded fabric after it is treated with the liquid medicine by means of spraying, soaking, and dipping as described in Claim 1, characterized in that the method of drying through heating is used, the heating temperature is 60-80°, and the drying time is 2-3 h.

5. A production process as described in Claims 1, 2, 3 and 4, characterized in that the treated bonded fabric is arranged into a small square napkin of 27 cm x 27 cm.

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